

— PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION —

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# CHINA MAIL

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## OAKLAND CRIPPLED BY STRIKE

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 4.  
The sprawling Oakland metropolitan area with its 1,000,000 population is crippled by a mass strike which has halted public transportation, closed four daily newspapers and most stores and brought industry to a full stop.

About 130,000 AFL union members quit work in protest against Sunday's police escort which conveyed 12 truckloads of merchandise through picket lines at two department stores.

The general strike closed restaurants, food stores, bars and theatres.

Street cars, buses and taxicabs quit running. No trains were operated on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, which normally serves 120,000 commuters.

In a letter to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, Charles W. Reel, Federation of Labour, said he would adopt a "hands off" policy, at least temporarily, in the Oakland strike.

Disclaiming any responsibility for the strike, he added: "I don't think it is wise to order the men back to work without knowing all the details of the dispute and the general feeling among the workers."—Associated Press.

### Violence

Oakland, Dec. 4.  
A few hours later the first violence occurred when the police, with drawn clubs battled pickets in front of a department store involved in the original dispute. Two men suffered cuts from flying glass. More than 5,000 pickets massed in front of the stores, both of which had been picketed for more than a month over union demands for closed shops.

The mass picket halted transportation systems and forced the suspension of publication of four newspapers when Union members joined the strike to shut out restaurants, retail stores, shipyards, factories and construction work. They spared only essentials such as pharmacists, milk deliveries, hospitals and sanitation services.

The City Council has met to discuss declaring a state of emergency. Mayor Herbert L. Beach said efforts were being made to bring about an early and orderly solution, but the City Council and the Unions have not been able to get together.—United Press.

## Senate Looking For The Truth!

Washington, Dec. 4.  
The Senate War Investigation Committee is said to have told the War Department that it wants the truth on reports that high-up generals in the United States zone in Germany have been "conducting themselves in the manner to destroy the morale of the troops," that general officers in the Pacific theatre have been "hijacking cigarettes for sale on the black market," that some discharged officers in Europe procured release from the service and took UNRRA jobs "for the purpose of continuing black market operations under UNRRA as they formerly did under the Army," and other equally startling allegations.

Members of the Senate committee mentioned these reports in a secret hearing on September 26.

In repudiation, members of the committee, on Tuesday, released the transcripts of this and other sessions along with a preliminary report on the German occupation by George V. Meader, the committee counsel, who made a four-week flying inspection trip to Europe from October 20 to November 9.

Meader's report, discussing the matter of Jews fleeing into the American zone of Germany from Poland, said that at Babenhausen, a "train-load of Jews had refused to get off the train because the camp was not good enough."

Of the displaced persons, he wrote: "These persons are for the most part penniless and do not desire to work but expect to be cared for. It is very doubtful if any country would desire these people as immigrants."—Associated Press.

## NO SIGN OF COMPROMISE Indian Leaders At No. Ten, Downing Street

### Cabinet Meeting Foreshadowed

London, Dec. 4.  
The Moslem League leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, with Ali Khan close on his heels strode fiercely into No. 10 Downing Street at 10 o'clock this morning for his first meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee. They were still conferring one hour later.

Previously, Attlee had a second conversation with Viceroy Lord Wavell in company with the Cabinet Mission trio, Lord Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), Sir Stafford Cripps (President of the Board of Trade) and Mr. A. V. Alexander (Defence Minister).

Attlee has requested the Viceroy to attend a meeting of the British Cabinet today when this morning's discussions will be reviewed.

Jinnah and Khan are scheduled for a session at the India Office at 2.30 p.m. when they

## Border Incident Statement

The following statement has been issued by HQ Land Forces Hong Kong:

About two o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd of December at the British military post at Chicks Bridge on the border, a British soldier discharged a .303 round from a weapon.

Immediate investigation has proved that this was entirely accidental.

It is understood from the Chinese authorities that this round resulted in the death of a Chinese civilian who was standing on the Chinese side of the border.

The matter is under the fullest military investigation and in the meanwhile it is stated that responsibility for the death of the victim is fully accepted and is deeply regretted by the British military authorities.

### Canton Version

Anti-British agitation flared anew in Canton as a result of Chinese reports alleging that British troops from the New Territories crossed the border yesterday and shot dead a Chinese villager "suspected of smuggling flour" from the colony.—Associated Press.

## Indonesia Vote

London, Dec. 4.  
The Netherlands Cabinet today will probably have a final meeting to consider the draft agreement with the Indonesian Republic, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

It is understood that the Cabinet may place themselves wholeheartedly behind the "Commission-General."

Acceptance by the Lower House seems to be assured, because, with a unanimous Government (there being a Labour-Catholic coalition) it may be assumed that a vast majority of the Catholic People's Party will vote for the agreement.—Reuter.

President Truman announced today that Mr. Oliver Max Gardner, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Britain.—Reuter.

### NATIVES HOSTILE

Sydney, Dec. 3.  
With a fresh bullet hole in his aircraft's rudder, Flight-Lieutenant Clive "Killer" Caldwell, Australia's air ace, landed here today after a 4,300-mile flight from the Philippines. He said he had been fired at by Filipino guerrillas when leading a formation of six Dakota transport planes. He said they fired at him when he landed at Clark Field, Central Luzon last week.—Reuter.

## 500 Deaths From Smallpox

During the month of November, there were 820 cases of smallpox with 530 deaths, revealed a Government spokesman yesterday.

The original area of infection is now almost free of smallpox, but the disease is spreading in those areas which have not yet come under intensive search and vaccination. It is likely that the numbers will increase rather than fall during the next two weeks, and judging by the course of events in former years at least 1,000 cases must be expected in December.

After showing a drop during the first part of last week the number of smallpox cases suddenly increased on the last two days; 43 cases were discovered which had been hidden in the Central District and in Kowloon.

This stupid practice is adding very considerably to the difficulties in controlling the epidemic, said the spokesman. The protection given by vaccination is not fully developed until nine days after the vaccination has been done, so that the vaccination of persons living in the same house with a concealed case, although done at once on discovery, cannot always save them from getting the disease.

The first European case has been reported this week; the patient had been vaccinated in infancy and had neglected to be re-vaccinated. Smallpox is no respecter of persons and no one is safe, declared the spokesman.

By special arrangement any person unable to attend the crowded public vaccination centres may now be vaccinated between the hours of 2 and 4 each afternoon, except Saturdays and Sundays, at the Anti-Epidemic Office, Top Floor, East Office Building.

The patient still was under the anaesthetic when removed from the table.

The six men who took him to the operating room: "We thank you very much for your help but we are awfully sorry we must have the man now."

One man was killed during the attempted robbery which occurred, police said, when several armed men overpowered two Polish refugee committee messengers carrying relief money from the Tel-Aviv branch of Barclay's Bank to the committee office.

An exchange of shots between police and the masked gang forced the robbers to abandon a satchel believed to have contained \$25,000.

The man killed during the robbery attempt was thought to have been one of the robbers. In addition to the person taken from the operating table a policeman and bystander were wounded. Meantime two British jeeps were blown up by mines on Palestine roads killing one British soldier and bringing the number of British killed to six during the past 48 hours.—Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.  
President Truman announced today that Mr. Oliver Max Gardner, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Britain.—Reuter.

## STALIN VERY ILL?

Istanbul, Dec. 4.  
Two Istanbul newspapers publish reports that Marshal Joseph Stalin is seriously ill.

The political correspondent of "Tanin," crediting his information to "authoritative reports," says Stalin's illness is so serious that "all high-ranking Soviet officials and his closest friends now dread his name."

The account says Stalin did not recover from an illness last spring and that his condition is "getting worse and more serious."

The newspaper "Tasvir" quotes political circles in Sofia as saying that Stalin's illness has taken a dangerous course despite doctors' efforts.

Neither indicates the nature of the illness.

Premier persons recently returned from Moscow say that "screwy" surrounds the question of Stalin's health and that is "interesting" that more and more pictures of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov have been appearing in newspapers.

(A Moscow dispatch of Nov. 7 which censors delayed for 12 days said Stalin was in good health, on a vacation.)—Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.  
Commenting on the Generalissimo's speech before the National Assembly, the "Kansas City Star" says that if his intention is to retire after the adoption of the constitution, "it evidently comes as a surprise to the people of China as well as the outside world."

The "Star" wrote that since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President Chiang has been the Chinese Republic's dominant figure. "He appears to have no manifest successor," the "Star" said. "His retirement at this point when China is confronted with an immediate threat of civil war might well be a signal for a bitter struggle for leadership within the Kuomintang Party by its reactionary and moderate elements."

In the recent past, the Generalissimo has been credited with holding these together largely by his personal prestige, although he has given the impression of being more and more influenced by the militarists and the big land-owners who were opposed to all reforms. Unless a man of pronounced democratic sympathies does succeed him, his withdrawal would only add to the confusion of the moment.—Central News.

## DRANK INK TO END LIFE!

Paoing, Dec. 4.  
A clerk of the Hanoi Provincial Government Secretariat drank 12 bottles of blue-black ink in an attempt to commit suicide yesterday due to financial difficulties.

Recovering in the hospital, the clerk said that his income was insufficient for his family, which would soon be increased by one when his wife gives birth later this month.

Prices in Paoing, the Hanoi provincial capital which was recently besieged by the Communists, have been soaring steadily.—United Press.

## Hanoi Grenade Explosion

Paris, Dec. 1.  
Three French soldiers patrolling the streets of Hanoi last night were wounded by a hand grenade thrown by Vietnamese elements, according to the French news agency correspondent in Hanoi.

The report added that several Annamites and Eurasians employed by the French administration in Hanoi had been arrested by the Vietnamese security forces.—Reuter.

## SINGAPORE SKYSCRAPER

Singapore, Dec. 4.  
The Bank of China is making plans to drastically alter Singapore's skyline. In the heart of the downtown business section, overlooking Raffles Place, and close to Singapore's world-famous harbour, the bank plans to build a 14-story building, the highest so far in Malaya. The bank has applied to the Government for approval of its plans.—Associated Press.

## POLICE BOMB GANG COUP

Twenty-one arrests were made by the police yesterday in an operation connected with the recent bomb incidents.

This important development followed the detention of a man at the Kowloon Hospital with an injured hand which had become gangrenous.

The man is believed to be the person injured last week when an explosive which was apparently being planted in a Central District cafe, went off prematurely, badly wounding the earler's hand.

Police quarters last night said that the injury was not properly treated and finally the man sought the aid of the Kowloon Hospital, where after medical attention, he was arrested.

As the result of the subsequent interrogation, police officers visited several premises and made 20 arrests.

## BRITISH TROOPS STANDING BY

Singapore, Dec. 4.  
British troops were standing by today, according to unconfirmed reports, to work the coal mines near Kuala Lumpur, where two thousand colliers threatened to strike over the dismissal of three hundred workers as "surplus."

Tin mines, railway and electrical services will be affected by the strike if it takes place, and efforts are being made to secure a settlement.—Reuter.

## Ex-Enemies To Have Torpedo-Boats

New York, Dec. 3.  
The Council of Foreign Ministers made some progress on a few smaller outstanding points last night, but left aside the problem of the Danube and the important question of compensation. The long outstanding question of whether ex-enemies should be allowed to possess motor torpedo boats was finally settled when all, except France, agreed that all five should have them.

Agreement was also reached that unclaimed Jewish property in Rumania and Hungary should be administered by local organizations and not by the International Refugee Organization as previously claimed by Britain and the United States.

The Soviet Foreign Minister M. Molotov, then, surprisingly withdrew his opposition to insertion in the Italian treaty of a bilateral agreement between Italy and Austria on South Tyrol.

The question of membership of Italy in the International Financial Commission in Greece was also disposed of by barring Italy from the Commission henceforth.

A long discussion was then held on the old stumbling block whether any country not ratifying the treaties shall derive the benefits therefrom. Mr. Bevin said that supposing the Big Four signed the treaties they would be obliged to withdraw their troops; but supposing Yugoslavia did not sign she could keep her troops in occupation.

Molotov agrees

M. Molotov finally agreed on principle that no country shall benefit without ratification of the treaty and the question has now been sent to the Deputies for re-drafting.

France, the United States and Russia accepted no change in the Greek-Bulgarian frontier but Mr. Bevin asked until tomorrow to consider this, although he said he thought it

acceptable in principle. No fortifications shall be constructed on either side of the frontier from the time of ratification of the treaty.

Laughter  
During the discussion on this point, M. Molotov caused laughter when he said: "As we have decided on so many points we might as well yield on this one!"

Lastly, the Foreign Ministers agreed that Greece and Yugoslavia should each receive \$150 million reparations from Italy and Bulgaria. But the Ministers were unable to agree in what proportion the sums should be paid by Italy and Bulgaria.

The meeting adjourned until 9 p.m. tomorrow.—Reuter.

## Gale Hits Giant Cunarder 22 Passengers Injured

Southampton, Dec. 4.  
Twenty-two passengers were injured in the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth when she ran into a westerly gale with seas running 40 feet high as she was approaching the English coast on her voyage across the Atlantic from New York.

Ambulances and stretcher-bearers were waiting at Southampton this morning when the liner docked to take the injured passengers to hospital.

Four of them had broken limbs and the other 18 were cut and bruised when they were knocked about by the rolling of the ship.

The captain of the liner, Commodore Sir James Phipps, told Reuter: "We ran into a fresh westerly gale and waves at time were as high as 40 feet. No power on earth would have prevented the ship from rolling in these seas."

Everything movable on board was lashed down but there was some damage to crockery, bottles and kitchen equipment in dining saloons and the passengers received their injuries when they were thrown from chairs in their cabins or fell on deck when the ship was rolling.

Some of the passengers who were afraid that they might be pitched out of their beds slept on their cabin floors on Monday night.

While the Queen Elizabeth was passing Bishop's Rock early last night a baby was born in the ship's hospital to one of the passengers, Mrs. Joan Foley, aged 24, who was returning with her husband and their two-year-old son Paul to settle in England after spending several years in Canada.

Commodore Phipps performed the christening ceremony at Mrs. Foley's bedside last night when the child was given the names of Elizabeth Dawn.—Reuter.

## VANGUARD ON HER MAIDEN TRIP

Portsmouth, Dec. 4.  
Britain's newest and mightiest battleship, Vanguard, left Portsmouth today on her maiden cruise which will take her to Madeira and Gibraltar.

When she returns to Portsmouth, the Royal apartments aboard will be completed.—United Press.

## Eclipse Of The Moon

A total eclipse of the moon will be visible from Hong Kong in the early morning of Monday, December 9th.

The moon will begin to enter the earth's shadow at ten minutes past midnight, Hong Kong Standard Time. The total phase begins at 01.10 a.m. and ends at 02.17 a.m. and the moon will finally leave the earth's shadow at 03.26 a.m.

During totality, the moon, although wholly within the earth's shadow, will probably still be visible as a faint disc of a coppery colour, owing to illumination of its surface by sunlight which has been refracted through the earth's atmosphere.

A lunar eclipse can obviously only take place at full moon, when sun and moon are on opposite sides of the earth.

## THE WEATHER

Pressure is high over China and the Eastern Sea. A depression is moving eastward across Manchuria and another lies over the Kuriles. A trough runs from the South China coast, east of Formosa, to the Kuriles depression. Pressure has fallen somewhat in equatorial regions.

Today's Forecast: Moderate E to NE winds, freshening at times; Weather: partly cloudy.

Yesterday's weather: Maximum: 66.7 deg. Fah. Minimum: 60 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 75 per cent. Sunshine: 3.5 hours. Rainfall: Nil.

## Ten Killed In Explosion

Amstet (Austria), Dec. 4.  
Ten persons, including two Soviet soldiers and eight Austrian civilians, were killed here early today when a German anti-aircraft shell exploded at the railroad station.

The shell apparently had lain there since the war. The blast was said to have been caused when a group of rail workers started an open fire to warm their hands during the night hours.

Amstet, in the Soviet-occupied zone, is 50 miles west of Vienna.—United Press.

Joseph Arthur Porto, an American subject, has been ordered by the Portuguese authorities to leave Portugal within eight days. It was learned today.

It was understood the authorities had not advanced any explanation for the order although the United States Embassy had attempted to learn the reasons for the expulsion order.—United Press.



# SHAMSHUIPO FIRE DISASTER

A fire that had spread with such rapidity that six charred bodies were discovered in positions indicating they had been seated round a table and were burned to death without a chance to attempt to escape was described in the Coroner's Court at Kowloon yesterday when an inquiry was held into the fire at 78, Un Chau Street, Shamsuiipo, on November 6 that claimed 11 lives.

The jury, returning a verdict of death as a result of burns sustained in a fire which they found was due to the spontaneous combustion of some inflammable material, issued a rider commending the Fire Brigade for the rescue of four people.

Following an outline of the circumstances of the fire as known to the Police and Fire Brigade, the jury and Press were taken to the scene of the conflagration. Nine persons, five of them children, were burned to death, and two received fatal burns, later succumbing in hospital.

The tragedy occurred in a small third-storey flat that had once been partitioned off into a number of cubicles. It was explained that two persons escaped by way of the verandah, on to the verandah next door, and it was evident that any agile person who could have gained the verandah could have climbed to safety fairly easily.

Two women were rescued from the kitchen in the back of the premises when a Fire Brigade party brought a hose upstairs to fight flames spreading to the rear of the premises. The actual site of the fire covered a few square yards, parts of the flat being untouched by the flames, but the outbreak was evidently of such intensity that escape for those close to the point of combustion was out of the question.

## Bones Cracked

Dr. R. W. Holway, who gave evidence of a post-mortem conducted on the nine bodies, said that they had been charred beyond recognition and subjected to such intense heat that the bones had cracked.

Evidence was later given of the comparatively short duration of the fire, which was brought under control within a few minutes of the Fire Brigade's arrival, and that only one body was identified, through two gold teeth in the upper bridge.

Sub-Ins. Hunt stated that Shamsuiipo Police Station received an anonymous telephone call informing them of the fire at about 10.15 a.m.

Nine bodies were found inside the flat after the fire had been brought under control and five people suffering from burns were removed to hospital of whom two subsequently died, one woman being still detained.

Various inquiries were made, Ins. Hunt said, but no information of much value had been obtained. Various receptacles were collected that were sent for analysis to the Government Analyst and there was no trace of anything of an explosive nature though traces were found of a fluid used in the manufacture of rubber that was inflammable.

Mr. V. C. Seymour, Station Officer, said that the Fire Brigade's first task on arrival was the rescue of two persons on the front verandah who were helped over to the adjoining verandah. House were set on the burning second floor from the street when it was learned that two women were trapped in the kitchen at the rear of the premises, a party then made its way up with a hose to the rear of the house where they cleared a way for the women to come out. There was no other way to rescue them as the windows in the kitchen were heavily iron-barred. Within 10 minutes of the women being released the fire was under control.

## Two Lives

Bodies were found lying on the floor in two lines with the remnants of a table and chairs around indicative of their having been seated at a table and the fire having overcome them so quickly that they were unable to move.

Sub-Ins. T. P. Ross, of Shamsuiipo Police Station, said he scooped up a jelly-like substance from near the verandah which was later analysed as inflammable. Two kerosene tins were also found. One of these was full of a black liquid. He also found a suitcase, Ins. Ross said, which he identified in Court. The top cover had been burned off and clothing inside was badly singed. An examination of the contents revealed a purse inside intact containing HK\$200, a watch and a gold bracelet. This was the property of the woman still detained in hospital.

A number of Chinese witnesses who made their escape down the stairs testified that a dull explosion came simultaneous with the flames which spread with great rapidity, particularly in the cubicles nearest the verandah, and the common-room just off the verandah. All had suffered burns to hands and face. A youth, Yen Pong, said he remembered an

elderly man bringing in a kerosene tin the morning before the fire.

## Kerosene

Replying to the foreman of the jury, he said that from the way the tin was carried it could not have been full though it must have contained something. He recalled a faint odour of kerosene.

In summing up, the Coroner, Mr. W. H. Latimer, said it was obvious that the fire had its origin in the front cubicle behind the verandah. The logical conclusion was that a spark touching petrol fumes, had brought about spontaneous combustion and that the explosion, though not a severe one, sprayed kerosene about the cubicle.

In returning their verdict, the jury added two riders, the first commending the Fire Brigade for the rescue of four persons, and the second suggesting that some measure be instituted whereby an inspection could be carried out in flats of this nature as a precaution against any inflammable or explosive substance being kept on the premises by the tenants.

# While The Sun Shines

Tonight, Friday and Saturday the Hong Kong Stage Club is presenting for public exhibition "While The Sun Shines," by Terence Rattigan, at St. Joseph's Hall (The Forces Education Centre).

It is unfortunate that the first three-act play tackled by amateurs since the re-occupation of the Colony should coincide with the visit of a first class professional company at the C.S.E. Stage Theatre. The confidence of the club however, is supported by the excellence of the success this play recently enjoyed in London.

The action of the plot is set in wartime London. The flat of the Earl of Harpenden (an Able Seaman for the duration) becomes the temporary sleeping ground for members of the Allied Forces, two lieutenants, one of the U.S.A.A.F. and the other of the French Navy. The heroine, Lady Elisabeth Randall, has her pitch in this establishment completely quivered by the notorious Mabel Crum, who is picked up in turn by all five male members of the cast, including Elisabeth's father, Colonel, the Duke of Ayr and Stirling.

Blue blood will out, however, and Crum is dropped as easily as she was picked up. How all this works out in practice must be left to the play-goer to see for himself. Seats can be reserved for all performances from St. Moutrie Co., 16 Chater Road (Tel. 20527) or can be bought at the door.

Remember, it's only on for three days!

# Legal Point In Assault Case

Richard Williams, Dedear and Mrs. Bertha Pears, both of 4, Knight Street, Kowloon Tong, appeared again before Mr. Horace Lo at Kowloon Court yesterday in respect of a cross-examination for assault.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, appearing for Mrs. Pears, devoted about an hour to legal argument on the principle of Res Gestae. Mr. da Silva contended that he should be allowed to continue cross-examination of Dedear in relation to statements he had allegedly made in respect of a case pending before the Tenancy Tribunal.

It would be a travesty of justice where Mrs. Pears was concerned, Mr. da Silva contended, if the Court were to hold that the tenancy dispute between Dedear and Mrs. Pears had no bearing on the incident that led to the assault summons. Mr. da Silva contended that the incident was the culmination of a series of quarrels over a broken tenancy agreement.

It was his intention to adduce, in cross-examination of Dedear, pertinent facts bearing on the case before the Court. His cross-examination, Mr. da Silva said, would be in accord with the principle of Res Gestae as defined by "Acts, declarations and incidents which constituted, accompanied or explained the fact or transaction at issue."

After further argument on the point, hearing was adjourned to Dec. 14 at 10.45 a.m.

# TOKUNAGA TRIAL EVIDENCE

## Over Five Hundred Deaths Of Prisoners Tributes To Dr. Selwyn-Clarke

Testifying at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Tokunaga Isao, Capt. Saito Shunkichi, Lieut. Tanaka Hitoshi, Tsutada Itsuo (Interpreter) and Sgt. Harada Jotaro, who are collectively charged with inhumane treatment of British, Canadian and Dutch POWs, Lieut. Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, Commandant of the H.K.V.D.C. and manager of the Manufacturer's Life Insurance Co. Ltd., said that Colonel Tokunaga, addressing Major General Maltby and other Senior Officers, told them that they had to bear the consequences for daring to fight against Japan.

Lieut. Col. Mitchell also said that great credit must be given to Dr. Selwyn Clarke for his magnificent work in connection with the obtaining of drugs for use of the P.O.W.s; who were not provided with adequate medical supplies by the Japanese.

The first affidavit to be read at a conference when Tokunaga addressed the G.O.C. and other Senior Officers. Witness identified Tokunaga as the man sitting in the front of other prisoners in the dock, but added that he had gone very thin.

At the conference, Tokunaga said that it was all the fault of the POWs for daring to fight against Japan and that they would have to take the consequences, that they were now under his command and that they should consider themselves bound by Japanese Military law.

Provision for clothing was practically nil in Camp and it was not until after their transfer to Argyle Street Camp that they received a few short towels and a triangular piece of cloth which was just sufficient to cover one's private parts. As they did not wish to appear like natives, this triangular piece of cloth was not used.

There was a great shortage of blankets. The food issued to POWs consisted of not more than two tins of rice per day and about a tin of poor quality greens. Occasionally a little bit of fish and meat was received. From July 1942 up to the surrender of Germany, POWs received no meat at all. There was a bakery in Camp and bread was available up to February 1943. From that time, POWs did not see any bread until the surrender of Japan.

In the Argyle Street Camp, Officers were made to sleep between 40 to 50 in huts on stone floors. Only Asiatic-type latrines were provided, but there was no European-type latrine for the use of the G.O.C. and his staff as well as senior officers down to the rank of witness. The roofs of the huts were in a leaking condition and it was impossible to get patients into St. Teresa's hospital. The representations were made to Tokunaga through the interpreter and to Saito through the Medical Officers.

In July 1942, one Lieut. Gutierrez was entering from outside. Witnesses were informed by a medical officer of the Royal Scots that representations should be made to have this sick officer sent to hospital as quickly as possible. Witness reported to Major-General Maltby and made the suggested representation. For three or four days there was no response at all, but finally Lieut. Gutierrez was taken out on July 25, 1942. He died at St. Teresa's hospital within 36 hours of his leaving Camp.

Too Late

Lieut. Bowker, anti-aircraft artillery officer in witness' unit was taken ill at the end of September 1942. He was in No. 3 hut in Argyle Street. Witness understood he was suffering from some kind of internal trouble. Requests were made to Tokunaga and Saito to have him admitted to hospital as soon as possible. In this case, witness was told Lieut. Bowker was going to be taken to hospital. In spite of this promise, nothing was done for several days.

Eventually, an open lorry arrived in Camp and on the evening of the day he went to hospital, Lieut. Bowker died on the operating table. Dr. Anderson, who is now practising in Hong Kong and who performed the operation, told witness after the liberation that Lieut. Bowker's case was left too late.

Saito's actions subsequent to requests for removal of patients to hospital appeared to indicate that he was not prepared to do anything about promises made. Saito took no interest in the medical welfare of the Camp. The medical welfare of POWs was left entirely in the hands of the POW officers. Several ration lorries came in daily and if the Japanese had wanted to, Lieut. Bowker could have been sent to hospital earlier than he was.

In the case of Bowker, Saito did nothing until it was too late.

Cancer Case

Colonel Armstrong, who was in the same Camp as witness, was suffering from cancer. He was first in the Camp hospital and later removed to Bowen Road hospital. There was a dysentery epidemic at Shamsuiipo Camp and money was sent by officers to buy drugs. Officers received pay, while other ranks only received working pay. The drugs purchased from outside sources were bought without the knowledge of the Japanese. It was necessary to send money to buy drugs because it was not possible to get any from the Japanese.

Great credit must be given to Dr. Selwyn Clarke for his magnificent work in connection with the obtaining of drugs.

Witness only heard what was going on when an officer was transferred from Shamsuiipo to Argyle Street because he would not go to the line with Major-General Maltby. Medical supplies purchased were brought into Shamsuiipo Camp chiefly by Chinese ration lorry drivers and some Formosan guards. The Japanese authorities got to hear that POWs were communicating with the other Camps and the outside world through certain lorry drivers.

They sent in lorry drivers with a bogus number who was spring for the Japanese, and witness heard that all those drivers had their heads chopped off.

Guards' Attitude

The physical attitude of Japanese guards towards POWs varied according to the guard commander. Sometimes they had a guard commander who was fairly lenient. In such cases, the guards took no notice of the POWs, and kept out of their way. On other occasions there was a guard

DISAPPOINTED WARDEN

In conclusion, may I point out the fact that the longer a problem is left unsettled, the more difficult it will be to find a satisfactory solution. Disrespect of the Government, as the result of its inability to arrive at a decision, will cost more in prestige than it can hope to save in cash at the expense of war service workers.

DISAPPOINTED WARDEN

DISAPPOINTED WARDEN

## HANDS ACROSS

Washington, Dec. 3. The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today said he had information regarding press reports that General Douglas MacArthur had forbidden representatives of some newspapers which had criticized his administration to four territories under his command. Mr. Acheson said he had no opinion regarding the reports. — United Press.

private parts. As they did not wish to appear like natives, this triangular piece of cloth was not used.

There was a great shortage of blankets. The food issued to POWs consisted of not more than two tins of rice per day and about a tin of poor quality greens. Occasionally a little bit of fish and meat was received. From July 1942 up to the surrender of Germany, POWs received no meat at all. There was a bakery in Camp and bread was available up to February 1943. From that time, POWs did not see any bread until the surrender of Japan.

In the Argyle Street Camp, Officers were made to sleep between 40 to 50 in huts on stone floors. Only Asiatic-type latrines were provided, but there was no European-type latrine for the use of the G.O.C. and his staff as well as senior officers down to the rank of witness. The roofs of the huts were in a leaking condition and it was impossible to get patients into St. Teresa's hospital. The representations were made to Tokunaga through the interpreter and to Saito through the Medical Officers.

In July 1942, one Lieut. Gutierrez was entering from outside. Witnesses were informed by a medical officer of the Royal Scots that representations should be made to have this sick officer sent to hospital as quickly as possible. Witness reported to Major-General Maltby and made the suggested representation. For three or four days there was no response at all, but finally Lieut. Gutierrez was taken out on July 25, 1942. He died at St. Teresa's hospital within 36 hours of his leaving Camp.

Too Late

Lieut. Bowker, anti-aircraft artillery officer in witness' unit was taken ill at the end of September 1942. He was in No. 3 hut in Argyle Street. Witness understood he was suffering from some kind of internal trouble. Requests were made to Tokunaga and Saito to have him admitted to hospital as soon as possible. In this case, witness was told Lieut. Bowker was going to be taken to hospital. In spite of this promise, nothing was done for several days.

Eventually, an open lorry arrived in Camp and on the evening of the day he went to hospital, Lieut. Bowker died on the operating table. Dr. Anderson, who is now practising in Hong Kong and who performed the operation, told witness after the liberation that Lieut. Bowker's case was left too late.

Saito's actions subsequent to requests for removal of patients to hospital appeared to indicate that he was not prepared to do anything about promises made. Saito took no interest in the medical welfare of the Camp. The medical welfare of POWs was left entirely in the hands of the POW officers. Several ration lorries came in daily and if the Japanese had wanted to, Lieut. Bowker could have been sent to hospital earlier than he was.

In the case of Bowker, Saito did nothing until it was too late.

Cancer Case

Colonel Armstrong, who was in the same Camp as witness, was suffering from cancer. He was first in the Camp hospital and later removed to Bowen Road hospital. There was a dysentery epidemic at Shamsuiipo Camp and money was sent by officers to buy drugs. Officers received pay, while other ranks only received working pay. The drugs purchased from outside sources were bought without the knowledge of the Japanese. It was necessary to send money to buy drugs because it was not possible to get any from the Japanese.

Great credit must be given to Dr. Selwyn Clarke for his magnificent work in connection with the obtaining of drugs.

Witness only heard what was going on when an officer was transferred from Shamsuiipo to Argyle Street because he would not go to the line with Major-General Maltby. Medical supplies purchased were brought into Shamsuiipo Camp chiefly by Chinese ration lorry drivers and some Formosan guards. The Japanese authorities got to hear that POWs were communicating with the other Camps and the outside world through certain lorry drivers.

They sent in lorry drivers with a bogus number who was spring for the Japanese, and witness heard that all those drivers had their heads chopped off.

Guards' Attitude

The physical attitude of Japanese guards towards POWs varied according to the guard commander. Sometimes they had a guard commander who was fairly lenient. In such cases, the guards took no notice of the POWs, and kept out of their way. On other occasions there was a guard

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# Admiral To Be Tried In Hong Kong

Tokyo, Dec. 4. Admiral Kiyoshige Hasegawa, former Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet who served as Governor-General of Formosa from 1945 to 1944, will be tried in Hong Kong, a spokesman of SCAP's Legal Section disclosed today.

Hasegawa reportedly was present while senior war prisoners were ill-treated.—United Press.

there were barely enough to go round. This took place just about the time that Red Cross parcels arrived. When the Canadian Red Cross parcels arrived, there was a very limited supply of U.S. Army blankets. Major-General Maltby made several representations to the Japanese regarding clothing and blankets. These representations were embodied in letters setting forth requirements. The representations were ignored.

As a result of the food situation, there were quite a lot of deaths among POWs and many of them complained of "electric feet." They were no hospital facilities in Argyle Street until the POWs had been there for some six months. St. Teresa's hospital was just outside the perimeter, but this hospital was full of cases from Shamsuiipo. It was only after several representations that it was possible to get patients into St. Teresa's hospital. The representations were made to Tokunaga through the interpreter and to Saito through the Medical Officers.

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# Unusual Court Incident

The improper discussion by a member of a jury with a non-member during tiffin adjournment about the facts of a case before it was actually completed was strongly criticised by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when he discharged the jury from further hearing of the case and ordered a retrial by a new jury at a later date.

The accused, Wong Yee, pleaded not guilty to three charges of armed robbery on Oct. 7, 30 and Nov. 11, all in the vicinity of Gilman's Bazaar, Queen's Road Central.

After the Crown's case was completed yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Williams adjourned the trial until the afternoon for the accused to open his defence.

While waiting for the Court to resume in the afternoon, a member of the jury, asked a police officer, in the presence of two jurors, about alleged discrepancies in the accused's statements on three statements in answer to the three charges.

The discussion by the juror with the police officer was brought to the attention of the Crown prosecutor upon the Court's re-sitting.

Addressing the jury, His Lordship said: "Such being the facts of the case, I think it is my duty to discharge you from further hearing of the case. It is very unfortunate that this should have happened. It is improper for a juror to discuss the case with others."

"I did not warn you when you adjourned at tiffin. I usually do, because I think all jurors know the rule. But apparently, some members of this jury are not aware of this."

"There may have been no intention of unfairness, but I feel it is my duty to discharge you and order a retrial of the case by a new jury."

"I'm sorry this has happened because the case was practically finished."

The foreman of the jury apologised to the Court and said: "My Lord, I regret that. His Lordship: 'That's alright. I'm sure it was done with no intention of unfairness.'"

Adjourning the case sine die, His Lordship requested the Press not to publish an outline of the case until the retrial is held.

commander who went for POWs for no reason at all and if they did not bow to the guards they were beaten up. Several protests were made, without result.

Witness could count on the fingers of his hands, the number of his own Officers who were not beaten up. Lieut. Silva was beaten up by a sentry named "Cat and Dog." It was not known why Lieut. Silva was beaten up, but witness believed it was because the Japanese Camp Commandant had accused Lieut. Silva of belittling Japanese arms. Major-General Maltby left Camp early in August 1943. Colonel Field took his place.

The Japanese did not treat Col. Field with the respect due a Commanding Officer and he had his face slapped several times by the interpreter Nimori. Lieut. Col. White of the Royal Scots also had his face slapped several times and took punishment on behalf of other Officers. Much to the indignation of the whole Camp, Lieut. Col. Penfold was made to stand at attention in Argyle Street for some trivial affair.

Sub-Lieut. Glover of the H.K. R.N.V.R. was badly beaten up in Argyle Street, while Lieut. McLeod, also of the H.K. R.N.V.R., was chased round the parade ground by Nimori, who tried to kick him in the crutch. A Captain of the Free French Force was attached to witness' unit and had a bad time because he had the courage to answer back to Nimori.

Jungle Jim

There was a Sgt. Harg, known to POWs as "Jungle Jim" who used to go round the Camp at night and chase POWs off the parade ground. He had a habit of throwing large stones at POWs. The accused, Sgt. Harada, otherwise called "Napoleon" was responsible for the beating up of Harada, who had the courage to speak to the Red Cross Representative, Mr. Zindel. Harada actually struck Barnett on the orders of Nimori.

POWs were treated by the Japanese more like criminals than POWs. The Japanese seemed to do their best to humiliate POWs in every conceivable way. The practice of weighing every man, but was never done regularly. It was thought that the purpose of "weighing" was to check weights and to make up for food deficiencies.

Although the weight of POWs was going down, there was no difference in the scale of rations. Saito used to come to the Camp together with the "Weighing Party" and it was about the only time that POWs saw him. Witness once asked Saito if he could see his own weight for the previous month. The request was ignored and this was typical of the attitude of Saito to humiliate POWs.

Witness then detailed the number of occasions on which Red Cross parcels were received. He said that within two months of the receipt of Red Cross parcels after the Barnett incident, his own weight, which was 134 lb., went up to 145 lb.

Witness said that as Commandant of all POW Camps it was his responsibility to Tokunaga to see to the welfare of POWs. Saito was responsible for the medical welfare of POWs in Hong Kong. Witness concluded his examination in chief by reiterating that the Japanese treated POWs just like criminals.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Stated to have approached a ship flying the "Q" flag and taken on several passengers, a motor boat carrying a Lieut. Salomon, was fined \$200 at Kowloon Court yesterday.

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# No Case

A dispute between the Paramount Hotel, Shan Kwong Road, and a former client, Yip Tung, over a deposit receipt of \$4,000 was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. Sheldon, held that there was no prima facie evidence against Yip and dismissed the case.

Yip was represented by Mr. P. C. Woo, while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. C. d'Almeida, instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva.

Defendant was charged with obtaining by false pretences IOUs and cheques amounting to the value of \$2,661 from the Paramount Hotel on September 28. He was alternatively charged with larceny of IOUs and cheques to the amount of \$2,661, as well as a sum of \$1,839.

Found guilty of the possession of arms and ammunition, Li Yuk-tung was sentenced to five years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Acting on information two Chinese policemen arrested the accused at the junction of Market and Temple Streets at 6.20 p.m. on Oct. 8. When he was searched, a loaded automatic pistol and a hand-grenade were found on him.

Li told the Court that they were given him by a friend that night near Po Hing Theatre to be brought to another man in Mongkok.

SNATCHING CASE

While walking along Caine Road near the Hop Yat Church about 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Miss Chan Siu-ying had her handbag snatched. The snatcher was caught by a constable.

Brought before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., Central Magistracy, yesterday, Chan was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Another culprit, Chan Ngau, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for the theft of \$10 from a woman in Queen's Road West.

For breaching the Deportation Ordinance by returning to the Colony after being banished for 10 years, Li Tin-cho was sentenced to



## SHANGHAI

A protest was lodged with the Shanghai Municipal Police on behalf of the Shanghai Reporters' Guild against maltreatment of newsmen covering Shanghai's two-day riots. The protest was filed by Feng Yu-chieh, head of Central News Agency's Shanghai Office.

Several reporters were beaten by the police and several cameramen were arrested, briefly for attempting on-the-spot coverage of the riots.—United Press.

## Radio Raid

Chio Chung-man, of 7 Village Road, second floor, was fined \$1,000 by Mr. F.X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for possession of radio communication apparatus without a licence and maintaining a radio communication station on November 22.

Mr. Dickinson who prosecuted, said that he raided the defendant's address, and found a radio transmitter and receiver inside the rear cubicle. He testified the apparatus was found it was in working condition. Enquiries revealed that defendant had full control and use over the radio station.

The radio sets were ordered to be forfeited.

Another Chinese, Lui Hong-por, of No. 129, Hennessy Road, first floor, was given a similar fine for the same offences. The premises were raided on the same day on information. Forfeiture of the apparatus was also ordered.

## ARMED ROBBERY

Four robbers, one armed with a revolver and two with daggers, held up and bandaged the two women inmates of S. Wilmer Street, first floor, yesterday afternoon at about 2.30 p.m.

While they were ransacking the place, the husband of one of the women returned and sensing something wrong did not enter, but gave an alarm. The robbers thereupon decamped but one man was arrested by a district watchman. Lost to the value of about \$1,000 was taken.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel in elate Mr. and Mrs. John Parrell, Robert Kellie, B. Williams, C. G. Vines, Walter Nyl, L. Kozovsky, L. G. Stradford, Porter Haller and 14 others.

Recent departures from the Peninsula Hotel include: W. McMillan, G. F. Holand, E. A. Andrews, D. D. Mackay, M. Rappaport, J. H. Brown, W. Sumner, Judge J. G. David, H. Harrison and G. M. Judson.

The following passengers are expected from Singapore by the H.O.A.C. flying boat "Huntley" today:— Sir Angus Gillan (Controller of the Empire Division and Middle East Department of the British Council), Lieut. Col. C. G. Sully, Lieut. Hudson, Messrs. Wintermute, Lee, Tenglebach, Dean and North. Transit passengers for Shanghai are: W. O. Steilpewich, F. L. Griffiths, Messrs. Warburton, Zimmerman, Watson, Jones, Tong, Babin, Yoo Tianshew, Ng Lou-long, Kuo Wei-pai, Tung Yieh-chung, Wallis and Cher Kabin.

## COST OF LIVING

Rice, Flour & Pork 12 cent	\$4.2500
Vegetable	1.9
Salt Cabbage	2.2000
Oil	1.5000
Tea	2.5000
Salt Fish	2.5000
Flax	2.5000
Peas	1.5000
Firewood	10.0000
Bean Curd, 14 pieces	7.0000
Total	\$12.1500

## KOREA IMPASSE May Be Taken Before United Nations

Washington, Dec. 4

The possibility that politically divided Korea may become an issue before the United Nations is looming increasingly in Washington. Representatives of the South Korea Democratic Council are vigorously pressing all United Nations delegations to approve a General Assembly debate aimed at breaking the United States-Russian impasse in Korea.

They declare the proposed trusteeship of their country should be cancelled and that the Civilian Government of South Korea should be recognized as the official authority of the entire nation.

The South Korean representatives "pressing" the United Nations under the leadership of Louise Yin, President of the Women's Democratic Party of Korea, say the United States holds the key to the proposed United Nations debate "as other delegations there are willing to undertake it if America agrees."

In an effort to get the Korean question on the United Nations agenda, the South Koreans now are pressing the United States State Department for its consent for other United Nations members to introduce the Korean problem in the General Assembly.

Miss Yin said State Department officials indicated "they won't object if the issue is introduced at the New York meeting."

She said the State Department referred the proposal to General John R. Hodge at Seoul, withholding its final attitude until the Military Commander of Korea replied.

The South Koreans, who are working feverishly to get an international airing of their country's problems, said the Russian delegation to the United Nations was split on the debate proposal "while other members of the big five and a majority of the small nations are agreeable if the United States approves."

The Koreans said Russian Foreign Minister Molotov approved the proposal while Delegate Nikolai Vishinsky objected.

The Koreans said they obtained approval of numerous smaller nations to sponsor the debate once United States indicates it does not object. They said these include Panama, Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Ethiopia and New Zealand.

**General Uprising?**  
In pressing the campaign, the Koreans are known to be telling international authorities here that their compatriots may resort to a general uprising "for self defence."

The Korean position as stated by the Southern Democratic Council members is:—

"The Yalta conference agreed on the division of Korea, and the Moscow agreement created a trusteeship—both violating the Cairo and Potsdam pledge of independence."

"The former two are for Communism and enslavement while the latter two for democracy and independence. We demand that the United Nations decide and declare now which they stand for."

"We must be either one or the other. If they want us to accept the former against our will, the Americans should withdraw, leaving us to unite with North Korea, free or slave."

## Rule Or Ruin

"But if not, they should help us save the South for the latter."

"Leaving North Korea under Communist control and working for a coalition in the south will

## NO OPINION

Washington, Dec. 4

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Australian Ambassador (Mr. Norman Makin) and the New Zealand Minister (Sir Carl Berendsen) today signed an air transport agreement establishing mutual landing rights in their three countries.

This agreement closely follows the Bermuda air agreement, Mr. Acheson said, "it is a real handclasp across the Pacific."—United Press.

## ROSE DAY

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul

acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—  
Harriet & Harriet 255; Chin Kien 25; Robert G. Conner 25; Celeste and Eddy 10; China Association Corp 65; K. W. Chan 25; Ann 25; Eureka Co. 50; Dr. S. Ramer 255; Correction: Chh Lushana 250; (typing error).  
Total \$2,400.25. December 4.—Sale of roses \$20,427.25; Donations \$1,331.00; Total \$21,758.25, 20 this not yet checked.

## LAU'S STORY IN THE WITNESS BOX

The trial of Lau Kwong-yun on charges of collaboration reached its closing stage yesterday when he entered the witness box to open his defence before Mr. Justice T. J. Gould at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, assisted by Inspector J. Bradley of the Special Branch, is for the Crown. Lau is not legally represented.

Lau is alleged to have assisted the Japanese Gendarmes in the arrest, interrogation under torture and infliction of grievous bodily harm on 13 British agents, including several women.

In the witness box, Lau told the court how he became a police man under the Japanese and that he was picked out by Moriama, who was then transferred to the Supreme Court from the Eastern District. His daily duties for Moriama were, Lau added, to investigate commodity prices and the currency situation unless he was directed by Moriama for additional duties.

Describing Moriama as a man of hot temper, Lau said he was often ill-treated by Moriama who used to beat him up and slap him.

At morning roll call one day, Lau said, he, George Wong, interpreter Lau, Lau Wei, To Chung-lai, Chui Tui were picked out by Moriama. They were taken to the Water Police Station in Kowloon by Moriama.

They were told to wait in the garage while Moriama went into the station. Afterwards, Moriama brought out four persons and directed them to look after one each.

He was told to walk by the side of Chan Pak-wah (one of the British agents listed in the indictment against Lau) to the Star Ferry and escort him to the Supreme Court Building.

At this stage, the case was adjourned.

## China's Trade With Soviet

Nanking, Dec. 4

Hsiao Ching, Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, said today that China agreed to supply Soviet Russia with 500 tons of tung oil in place of 1,000,000 pieces of Szechuan goat skin, which was one of her obligations under the barter agreement between Russia and China concluded in 1940.

Hsiao said that no tungsten or mercury was sent to Russia as reported by a Scripps Howard correspondent, but he failed to explain how large quantities of these items to Russia were listed in the report of Chinese trade compiled by the Chinese Maritime Customs.—United Press.

## Police Called In To Clear Ship

How over a thousand Chinese illegally boarded the s.s. "Therese Moller" on Tuesday at Yau-mat in an attempt to obtain free passage to Swatow, and how Police assistance had to be sought to clear the ship, was related to the Marine Court yesterday.

The Court held an emergency sitting to hear a charge against Captain Charles Thomson, master of the "Therese Moller," of (a) attempting to leave the Colony with a number of passengers in excess of that shown in his clearance, and (b) of carrying passengers when the ship had no passenger licence. He was represented by Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones.

Prosecuting for the Harbour Department, the Chief Boarding Officer, Mr. D. G. Cairns, said the charge arose out of an examination of the vessel by a boarding party yesterday after she had cleared. The search revealed an excess of 113 passengers, a large number of whom were Chinese soldiers.

Evidence was then given by Mr. Morrison who boarded the vessel and Mr. D. Garland, Principal Government Marine Surveyor.

## No Response

Captain Thomson said that on Tuesday morning he discovered a large number of unauthorised persons, estimated at over a thousand, had boarded the vessel without his knowledge or consent; he signalled the Water Police for assistance. When there was no response he sent a message to the Navy; and when that, too, was unavailing he went ashore to the office of Messrs. Moller & Co., and reported the situation to their Marine Superintendent, Captain Kendrick, who got in touch with the Water Police. The ship was taken to the Custodian's Wharf at about 1 p.m. A party of police, headed by two Europeans, arrived and they started clearing the ship. By 6 p.m. all unauthorised persons had been cleared and the Police left two to keep watch.

In regard to the Chinese soldiers, Captain Thomson said they were a serious problem as it was felt that if they were put ashore here, the ship would meet trouble when it reached Swatow. He spoke to the European Police officers who came on board, and he understood from them that it was perhaps all right to carry them to avoid trouble.

Captain Kendrick gave corroborative evidence. Both Captain Thomson and Captain Kendrick were asked by the Chief Boarding Officer why they did not report the incident to the Harbour Office. They replied that they thought it was a matter for the Police.

Mr. Hugh-Jones, for defendant, said that in most difficult circumstances he had done all that was reasonably possible, and had spared no effort or money to co-operate with the authorities in clearing the ship.

Comdr. Ryder said he had given careful consideration to the case and to the able defence but it was a serious offence, the first of the kind since the end of the war and it must be dealt with accordingly.

The first charge had been dropped by the prosecution, and the defendant was found guilty on the second charge, on which Comdr. Ryder imposed a fine of \$50 for each passenger carried, or a total of \$5,650 for 113 passengers.

**THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING**

THE SIXTYFIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on 20th December, 1946, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, receiving the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December, 1946, to the 3rd January, 1947, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 28th Nov. 1946.

**Vegetable Prices**

Springs Beans	1.50
French Beans	.55
Chinese Flowering Cabbage	.25
Chinese White Cabbage	.21
Leaf Mustard Cabbage	.24
Leaf Mustard Cabbage, small	.21
Cabbage Round	.26
Cabbage Tientsin	.21
Cauliflower	.55
Broccoli	.45
Chinese Chives	.45
Garland Chrysanthemum	.20
All Condiment Plants	1.70
Leaf Chives	.42
Lettses all kind	.17
Lotus Rhizome	.22
Strawberry vine	.22
Onion Spring	.25
Watercress	.25
Sprouts all kind	.54
Watercress	.29
Brussels or Egg Plant	.28
Cabbage Salt Mustard	.15
Cerola	.48
Chillies Red	.42
Chillies Green	.44
Cilantro	.45
Cilantro Stem	.46
Choi Kabi	.26
Papaya Green	.12
Potatoes Sweet	.15
Taro	.30
Tomatoes Red	.48
Taro Chives	.11
Yam Bly	.21

In connection with the distribution of clothing by the H. K. Social Welfare Council, it is stated that no fresh applications for participation can be entertained for the time being. A further announcement will be made when those who have already been issued with cards have been dealt with.

The Y's Men's Club, Hong Kong, will hold a meeting at 7 p.m. today in the Catholic Centre, 5 Queen's Road Central. Dinner will be provided and movies will be shown afterwards. The Club's "Xmas Meeting" will be held on Dec. 21 in the home of Mr. Sham Yit-cho, Stubbs Road.

**Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN**  
67 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS**  
Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of One Dollar per share, and a Bonus of One Dollar per share has been declared payable as on the 10th December, 1946.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from Monday, 9th December, 1946 to Monday, 16th December, 1946 (inclusive), for the purpose of the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

Dividend Warrants will be issued at the Registered Office of the Company, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, Hong Kong, between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Monday, 16th December, 1946.

By Order of the Board,  
A. W. BROWN,  
General Manager.  
Hong Kong, 29th Nov. 1946.

The above mentioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective godowns on 6th and 6th December, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

**LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.**

**THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING**

THE SIXTYFIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on 20th December, 1946, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, receiving the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December, 1946, to the 3rd January, 1947, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 28th Nov. 1946.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 5th December 1946

commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement.

251 LOTS OF VALUABLE GOODS, comprising:—

Iron Nails, Iron Plates, Bolts, Nuts and Rivets, Iron Tanks, Piping, Scrap, Iron, Wire Rope, Wire Nails, Empty Drums, Axes, Shovels and Pickaxes, Machines, and Machine Parts, Aluminium Bars, Copper Sheets, Circular Saw Blades, Machine Saw Blades, Saws, Fire Extinguishers, Knitting Machine Parts, Shell Moulds, Electrical Accessories, Window Glass, Cork Life Belts, Rubber Hose, Oil, Mosquito Destroyer, Caustic Soda, Muriate Ammonia, Dyes, Solidified Paraffin, Paper, Mattresses and Pillows, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above mentioned articles will be open for inspection at the Custodian's "K1" Godown, Ma Tau Wei Road, Kowloon, on the 3rd and 4th December, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

**LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.**

## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 6th December 1946

commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 35 Hankow Road, KOWLOON.

A Fine Collection of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Teakwood bed room suite, wardrobes, dressing tables, chest of drawers, extension dining tables, dining chairs, sideboards, writing table, steel filing cabinet, portable gramophone, babies iron cot, Westinghouse electric table clock, furs, blackwood joas table, babies wash tubs, wine glasses, cut glass ware, curios, cloisonne vases, chandelier couch, easy armchairs, carpets and rugs etc., etc.

Also 1 Large Frigidaire

On View from Thursday, the 5th December, 1946

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**LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.**

## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 7th December 1946

commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement.

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The above mentioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective godowns on 6th and 6th December, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

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Applications to view will be received at, and necessary passes and tender forms obtained from, HQ RASC Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong, daily from 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Export licences will be granted to successful tenderers by D.S.T. & I.

Tenders will be received up to 11.00 a.m. Saturday, 14th December 1946 and must be deposited at HQ RASC Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong in sealed packets and marked "Tender for RASC Supplies".

S. P. PERRY, Lt. Col. CRASC, HQ Land Forces, Hong Kong.

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### UNKNOWN REGIONS

If to travel hopefully is indeed better than to arrive, then perhaps to explore is better than to find. Certainly Mr. F. Graham Balcombe, who recently groped his way through icy water and in diving gear into the Eighth Chamber of Wookey Hole, would appear to think so. Caves and their innermost recesses suggest to the conventionally romantic mind buried treasure, with crosses marked on charts and cryptic instructions in cipher, but it was not Spanish gold that Mr. Balcombe hoped or expected to see. When he was asked what he found in the Eighth Chamber he replied "Oh, just mud and water and rocks—but I have been where nobody has ever been before." It is impossible to miss the satisfaction in the last words, the rich inner satisfaction of a man who has done what he set out to do. Some bold adventurers disdain the limits of their little reign, and unknown regions dare

desecry. wrote Gray, and it is obvious he was not implying that they deserved a snub for their pains. The nations have found to their cost that the spurious intimacy given by lightning travel and wireless communication does not make for tolerance and better understanding. There is little of the world's surface now left unmapped, but the swift and scientific survey from the air contributes little to real comprehension, and it may be that the painful inch gained by the early explorers thrusting their way south or climbing up the hill of the world in search of the North-West Passage was more rewarding in true satisfaction than the rapid score of miles. The first man to land on the moon will have something legitimate to boast about, but this restless and incessant plundering of time and space is not matched by any parallel conquest over the mountains of the mind. To disprove the agreeable theory that the moon is made of green cheese is not to travel as far as thought can reach, and we are far from rivaling the globe-trotters in their capacity to voyage on strange seas of thought as well as on virgin oceans escaping out of known measurements of latitude and longitude. Raleigh did not find a prison cell, after the great globe itself, so narrow that he could not confine the wonders of his "History of the World" within it, and it would be well if men, looking inward, could forget the prim directions of the psychoanalytic text-book and explore and widen their own minds. Meanwhile the explorer of the physical world is entitled to his glory. Mud, rocks, and water may seem a barren reward for adventure and for courage, but the summit of Everest itself can offer little more. If they are poor things, they at least are Mr. Balcombe's own. He has been there and he, and he alone, knows.

### ANTI-RUSSIAN?

Washington, Dec. 1. Ex-Senator Joseph Guffey, who was defeated for reelection, said he was afraid the incoming Republican Congressional leadership might foment anti-Russian sentiment to a point where neither nation would believe the two countries could live in peace.

Mr. Guffey said he would continue to work for the welfare of Democratic liberalism and challenged the Republicans to carry on the liberal principles of the Democratic Party in both domestic and foreign policies.—United Press.

### JEWISH PROTEST

Atlantic City, Dec. 3. Jewish war veterans in the United States have approved an alliance with "other minority groups and with labour" in a fight against those persons—in the United States—"busy engineering hatred of the Jews, Negroes, Catholics, Nisei and others."

Other resolutions passed at the 51st National encampment of the JWV included one condemning "the suspension of negro enlistments in the Army."

## ANOTHER OPEN LETTER TO LADY CRIPPS

Dear Lady Cripps.—It is indeed very sorry to learn that you have been ill and hence have been compelled to delay your return journey to your home. May I venture then to take this opportunity to give you this letter which, I hope, will by no means cause any disturbance to your illness.

"It is under your presidency that the BUAC has done magnificent work, not only in the contribution of an amount of nearly \$2,000,000 for the alleviation of distress in China but also in the promotion of mutual understanding and the bridging of real friendship between the two great nations, China and Great Britain, during the anti-Fascist world war as well as in the reconstruction of world peace. With such an esteemed age, yet, you, undaunted by all troubles and hardships in travelling especially in China where communications are notoriously poor, are resolved to have completed a 5,000-mile tour to survey the Fund's work in China. All warm speeches you have made in various places have enlightened us with promising perspectives that you are determined to continue to exert your efforts to direct and even strengthen the future activities of the BUAC. All these have proved that you are a real friend of China and could be accounted as the main and only reasons why you have been so warmly welcomed everywhere."

In covering your extensive tour of 5,000 miles in seven weeks, I could imagine that you have witnessed a great many things and have been privileged to contact people and places as you said you have had perfect freedom in what you saw and whom you met. But, my honourable Lady, it is my earnest wish that you are not going to hasten to the conclusion that there is real freedom in China. There might be freedom for a most honourable and respectable Lady on a goodwill mission, but there has never been any real freedom for the poor Chinese people.

It is a matter of fact that your tour has been an extensive one and your time but of a short period, which could only allow you to stay for a few days at the utmost in one place, where you had to attend numerous receptions, meetings, high Chinese Government officials from the Generalissimo to Governors, Mayors, etc. and had to visit and see all pre-arranged places and persons; and were almost always accompanied by very polite Chinese Government representatives. If my rudeness can be kindly excused, Lady Cripps, may I ask whether it has come to your knowledge that lots of UNRRA supplies have gone to the private pockets of a few people and have even been used as a political means in civil war? Whether you have happened to come across to see approximately 100 corpses a day found in the streets of Canton? Whether you have been told or have seen

millions and millions of poor folks who are near starvation as a result of the devastation by the Japanese, which is even worsened by the continual levying of military rice and the imprisonment of conscription after our "victory" over Japan in order to wage the cursed civil war?

If you could disguise yourself as a humble Chinese woman, discarding any entourage, perhaps you could contact more freely the common Chinese people whose moans and accusations might have frightened you, whose appeals and calls might help you go deeper to realise the substantialness of China.

It would perhaps enable you to add something more to the large stock of experience you have attained during your recent tour in China.

I am not suggesting that you should be involved in politics, Lady Cripps, but for the sake of purely relief work, I think it might be wise to listen to those unfortunate common people. Besides, you have said that "the tragedy of Civil War has entered deep into you" and you have already understood that "China is so needed as a stabilising force in the East, and for this she must have Peace and gain strength so as to play her own part in the world in co-operation with others." Time is matured now for a real China-conscious person to disclose impartially the real picture of China to a real China-conscious country who, for the interests of the world as well as the benefit of her own, should not hesitatingly shoulder her part of responsibility to the contribution of real World Peace.

If my rudeness can again be kindly excused, may I venture to ask again how the Fund has been distributed in various parts of China? It is not a stipulation that money was to go to all quarters or a generalisation that "right from the beginning, the money" has gone throughout China, but concrete figures and facts are needed. Your countrymen, who have so freely contributed "their hard-earned cash which they earned in the factories in the stress of war," as well as ours, who express their thankfulness wholeheartedly for this friendly help, are most anxious to know the exact figures and amounts of the distribution and to verify whether the Fund has really gone to those places where "the need was greatest." May I suggest for your kind consideration that after you have returned to your home, some concrete and satisfactory way to guarantee fair and impartial distribution be adopted by your committee?

I should not have disturbed you with such a long and cumbersome letter during your illness. May I pray for your speedy recovery and a pleasant homeward journey.

AN OVERSEAS CHINESE.

PLAY SECOND HAND HIGH

WHEN A NO TRUMP game declarer has a five-card suit in the dummy opposite a holding which you can surely read as a doubleton, and you have three cards headed by the queen or jack, feeling sure your partner has three to that other honour, your primary job is to block the run of that suit. If the only possible re-entry into the dummy is in a suit in which your partner may have the ace, you can often kill the long suit. How? By playing your honour on the first lead from declarer's hand, instead of following the "ally rule" of "second hand low."

3 8 7  
H A K 10 9 5  
D 3 4 2  
C K J 7  
S K Q J 10 4  
H Q 4 3  
D J 7  
C 10 5 3  
S 10 9 3  
H J 8 2  
D 9 6 5 3  
C A Q 8  
S A 5 2  
H 7 6  
D A K Q 10  
C 9 5 4 2  
(Dealer: North-East-West vulnerable.)  
North East South West  
1H Pass 2D Pass  
2H Pass 2NT Pass  
3NT  
Rule of thumb: defence by West enabled South to make that contract, which should have been beaten. The spade K, J and Q were led, the A of course taking the third round. South then led the heart 7 and, after West played

second-hand low, finessed the 10, which East won with the J. No matter what East returned now, the contract was safe. Disliking a lead from his club honours, he picked a diamond. So South got four tricks in each red suit plus the spade A to give him game.

If West on the first heart lead played his Q, South could not have afforded to let it win, as it would then have been followed by the setting spade. He would have had to use a big honour in the dummy, could have taken the other top and then have led the third heart to East. The latter would have returned a diamond for South to get four tricks there. But when he finally had to resort to clubs, East could have beaten his contract two tricks. That one little play of the heart Q by West would have held South to two tricks instead of the four he got.

Tomorrow's Problem  
S 9 6 4  
H K Q J 7 4 3  
D A  
C 7 5 2  
S J 8 2  
H A 10  
D Q J 10 6 5  
C 9 8 3  
S A K 10 3  
H 9  
D K 8 4 2  
C A K Q 8  
(Dealer: South-East-West vulnerable.)  
After the diamond A wins the Q and the heart K is led, what card should East play, in an effort to beat South's 3-No Trumps?

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Well, I don't specially like his looks myself, Doc, but he's good to the children!"

## The Forty-Hour Week

"Workers must realise that whether they work for the State or a private employer, they are producing the stock of goods and services from which we all derive the necessities and amenities of life." (Mr. A. Lee, addressing the T.U.C. Conference, 1946.)

The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessities and conveniences of life which it annually consumes." (Adam Smith, 1776.)

There does not seem to have been much change in economic doctrine over the past 170 years. Indeed Mr. Attlee, in attempting to utter the unimpeachable, almost appears guilty of plagiarism. Nevertheless he might have usefully continued in the same strain and tradition, and gone on to describe the

processes by which "labour is facilitated and abridged."

Using direct quotation he could have insisted that it is only "the great multiplication of the products of all the different arts which occasions, in a well-governed society, that universal opulence which extends itself to the lowest ranks of the people."

For on the previous day the T.U.C. Conference had resolved that labour must be "abridged" by legislation to 40 hours a week. Sir Mark Hodgson, in introducing the motion, declared that there was no industry in which the principle could not be accepted. The General Council was giving notice that in all planning and further mechanisation and re-equipment of industry that was now taking place those responsible must plan for the introduction of a 40-hour week. They wanted legislation placing on all industries the obligation to provide for a 40-hour week. And by 40 hours they meant 40 hours' work and not 40 hours' plus overtime. Mr. Donovan, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, while wanting it made clear that the 40 hours began from the time they left home until the time they got back there each day, considered that there need be no loss of output.

Conditions For Reduction  
It can be said at once that a 40-hour week is not a principle. It is a potentially, it is an objective, and a desirable objective. So is a 30-hour week. It is something that can be derived but not postulated. Certainly it is not an outcome of legislation but of hard economic circumstances. If it were a principle it would be of universal application, whereas it is patent that the duration of the working week is subject to wide variation over time and space. To impose a 40-hour week on Asiatic peoples today would entail a reduction in their existing low standards of welfare. The most effective way to keep the Germans down for a generation or two would be to enforce a 40-hour week on them.

To what can be ascribed the reduction of the working week from the long and exhausting hours of a century ago to the 56 hours that prevailed before the First War, to the 48 hours that ruled afterwards and the figure of about 45 hours today? It is not attributable to legislation; it is not attributable to the influence of working-class organisations. It is a testimony to the success of capitalism, to the progressive improvements

in organisation and in the quantity and quality of capital equipment that have obtained under that system. The only question is whether at this moment with the existing (depleted and deteriorated) stock of capital equipment, employed with contemporary skill and organisation, the labour of this country could furnish the communal needs under a 40-hour regime. The answer, given by the Ministers themselves, is that it would not. Otherwise why all this official campaigning for increased effort and increased productivity? It is not enough to say that there need be no loss in output; the cry is for more output, and the most elementary considerations of the economic situation of this country demonstrate the necessity for this.

The Consumer Angle

The T.U.C. Conference was a gathering of producers and Mr. Attlee could have again, consciously or unconsciously, drawn on his source of inspiration in pointing out that any assembly of producers tends to become a conspiracy against the common good. In only one respect did the consumer aspect emerge. The delegates were, apart from their business, visitors to the seaside, and in the welcoming address they were treated to a diatribe about the high cost of holiday accommodation. The hope was expressed that the Government would intervene to prevent "the highwaymen of this industry" from holding up the people to ransom.

Now, if any union representative had incurred half the wartime hardships suffered by south and east coast landladies, the Congress would have resounded with claims for special consideration and compensation. An imaginative study of the holiday accommodation problem would have sent the delegates back to their respective electorates with a fervid urge

to increase the output of sheeting, blankets, tablecloths, cutlery, and the exports requisite to secure rather more variety in the menu, even at the cost of overtime. When that has been done we can criticise the terms and quality of the accommodation. Meanwhile, the less said about highwaymen the better. If attention is drawn to "Stand and deliver" tactics, the investigation would not stop at landladies, and the Congress might find itself under indictment.

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## Smuggling Jews Into Palestine

United Press staff correspondent Elvino Bianchi has just completed a tour of the Ligurian coast area to investigate the smuggling of Jews for Palestine. His dispatch follows:

Savona (Italy), Dec. 3. The Italian Riviera, once famed as the "Gold Coast" of luxurious casinos and beach resorts, today is finding its postwar bonanza in the millions taken from desperate Jews striving to reach Palestine. Traffic in human cargo, has been going on for months in the big and small harbours of the Ligurian coast.

Clandestine sailings for Palestine are well known to many and police officials admit they "close both eyes to it."

Genoa is apparently the headquarters for illegal expatriations. Jews arriving there are housed in a three-story building in Via da Gaspari. The fluctuating population, fed from UNRRA supplies, ranges from 50 to 60 persons.

Jews arriving in Genoa officially await their turn on the Palestine quota of immigration. But every few days some of them disappear. No one in Genoa knows what becomes of them—officially—but even the Italian police know unofficially that they have found passage to the Holy Land.

A police official candidly admitted that the Italian police "close both eyes and are not really a finger to prevent the clandestine embarkations."

The reasons given by officials for this laxity are—

1. The Allied authorities do not communicate to the Italian the names of arriving and departing Jews and do not permit an effective control of foreigners.

2. Italy is at present being flooded with stranded foreigners of all nationalities who are causing difficulty and every Jew that leaves Italy is one foreigner less.

Because of this, Italian officials, Jewish Zionist organizations and it is easy to arrange departures for Palestine.

Ships engaged in the clandestine traffic are mostly Italian but foreign vessels also are participating in the lucrative trade. Passes cost \$50,000 lire per person. It is estimated that three trips renew the cost of a vessel.

Ships leaving Liguria have hours with an insignificant cargo bound for the Middle East. They proceed to certain established points where Jews are picked up. These points generally are Albisola, Arenzano, Savona, Berta and Cape Noli.

In June the 1,200-ton steamer Beuharnais, under Italian Panam flag, sailed for Palestine with a cargo of 100 Jews. Her case is an example of how the traffic works.

The Jews, who, sailed on the Beuharnais arrived in Savona on board several trucks, the same night as the embarkation. They were taken aboard off the town of Vado, near Savona, with motor launchers, and bare feet.

(Continued on Page 5)



# ANGLO-U.S. ZONE TO BE MERGED To Be Treated As Single Economic Unit All Imports Will Be Pooled

Washington, Dec. 3. The British and American zones of Germany will be economically unified from January 1947 with the aim of achieving self-sustaining economy for that area by the end of 1949, the Anglo-American agreement on the fusion disclosed today.

"The two zones shall be treated as a single area for all economic purposes. Indigenous resources of the area and all the imports into the area, including food, shall be pooled in order to produce a common standard of living," the agreement states.

## Australia And The Antarctic

Canberra, Dec. 3. The External Affairs Department is expected to recommend the dispatch to the Antarctic of an expedition very soon, to promote the development of mineral and fishing resources in view of the interest of other nations, particularly the United States, in that area.

Australia claims Elderby Land, Queen Mary Land and King George V Land, amounting to about one-third of the Antarctic land mass.

It is understood the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, and the Minister for Defence and Post-War Reconstruction, Mr. John Chisholm, are both backing the move for an expedition.—Reuter.

## House Gets Back Its Chandeliers

London, Dec. 3. Five great bronze chandeliers, with 400 candle holders, which lighted the House of Commons before it was "burned down" in 1941, will be used in the new House of Commons, now being rebuilt, after the bombing of 1941.

The chandeliers have been bought by the Ministry of Works from Baynes Manor, near Tealby, Lincolnshire.

Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, M.P., uncle of the poet Lord Tennyson, bought them after the 1834 fire for the 60-room battlemented mansion which he was building to be greater than his brother-in-law's castle on the Scottish border.

There were eight chandeliers then but three were destroyed in the fire. All the glass shades are there, however, carefully looked after for 112 years, and they will go back to Westminster.—Associated Press.

## Security Sales

New York, Dec. 2. The nation's business is selling the public new securities at the fastest rate in months in the face of strikes, dwindling production and unsettled stock market.

Stoppage of soft coal mining placed a question mark against the future output of many industries.

But this week General Motors sold \$100,000,000 of preferred stock—the largest such issue in financial history.

At the other extreme Paramount Totalizer Corporation, makers of race track equipment, sold 75,000 shares of common stock at \$2.75 each.

The demand for most new issues has ranged from satisfactory to excellent. General Motors was oversubscribed a few hours after public offering. In one of the biggest recent deals, Bethlehem Steel sold \$50,000,000 of 23 per cent bonds at par. It was marketed with ease.—Associated Press.

## Military Bases In Philippines

Manila, Dec. 3. President Manuel Roxas yesterday amplified his November 30 statement that an agreement had been reached for United States military bases in the Philippines by explaining that, while it is agreed that bases would be established, locations are still under negotiation.

Under one American plan, understood to be agreeable to Roxas, the "jungles-covered" Mariveles area of Batangas would be converted into an atom-bomb proof base, with extensive underground installations. Authorization would have to come from the United States Congress.

The cost would run into the neighbourhood of \$1,000,000,000. The Mariveles area would be leased to the United States for 100 years.

The American flag now waves over Fort Stotsenburg, with the Clark Field network of air fields, but recent criticism of United States military personnel in the Manila press has strengthened the conviction that many American bases should be removed from the area.—Associated Press.

## AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN

Washington, Dec. 3. President Truman today appointed the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. O. Max Gardner, to be Ambassador to Britain. A former Governor of North Carolina, he succeeds Mr. W. Averell Harriman, who became Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Truman told a news conference Mr. Gardner would take over as soon as possible.

The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Republican-controlled Senate. Mr. Gardner, who is 64 years of age, is a wealthy financier and a prominent member of the Democratic Party.—United Press.

## Operation Highjump

Washington, Dec. 3. The most ambitious expedition to the Antarctic ever undertaken, known as "Operation Highjump," began yesterday when the bulk of 13 ships in a United States Naval Task Force under the command of the veteran Polar explorer, Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, sailed from Atlantic and Pacific ports.

The expedition, whose purpose is aerial survey of as much as possible of the 4,000,000 square miles still unexplored, during the coming Antarctic summer, will have planes equipped with new devices able to determine the nature of mineral resources beneath the vast ice cap.—Reuter.

## PLAN TO REBUILD OUR COTTON INDUSTRY

Manchester, Dec. 3. A comprehensive Government plan to reorganise and rebuild Britain's cotton production industry was announced today by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, speaking 12 hours after he had helped to steer the "Cotton Centralised Buying Bill" through its second reading in Parliament.

Sir Stafford told representatives of all sections of the cotton industry at a meeting in Manchester: "The Government will be prepared to make a grant of 25 per cent towards the cost of mechanical re-equipment provided the re-equipment is carried out within a fixed period and in agreed stages. All orders for such machinery would have to be placed within two years of the scheme coming into operation and the target date—say 5 years—would be set for the completion of deliveries.

"Home supplies of textile machinery other than spinning mills will have, if necessary, to be curtailed so that the planned re-equipment under one scheme can be carried through. This scheme will apply only to groups of mills containing not less than, say, half a million spindles, whether there are existing groups of that size or new groups formed for the purpose.

"The scheme is not a compulsory one in the sense that any mill will be compelled to re-equip, nor will there be any outside interference with the form of re-equipment chosen by any particular group.

"The general staging of the operation would be for the re-equipment of one-third of each group to be first undertaken, followed by the second third.

"The position will then have to be reviewed to see whether the mills so re-equipped are sufficient to absorb all the labour available.

"Awaiting Reactions. "As soon as the reactions of my two partners (employers and employees) are made clear, we shall be able to decide when the scheme can come into operation and the precise details of its carrying out can be completed. But I hope that if a favourable response is given we shall be able to cover the deliveries of all eligible machinery ordered after today's date as ranking for assistance, so that nothing need be held up in any way.

"I have put before you a scheme designed to preserve the independence of the cotton industry and to give it strength and resilience in difficult times ahead of us. We want to give it stability and prosperity such as it has not experienced for decades.

"What I want to ask both sides and all sections of the industry to do, and to do as quickly as possible, is to let me know whether or not they accept this scheme with the Government obligations, their own obligations, and a third party's obligations all firmly attached to it.

"There are today millions of eyes upon Lancashire's industry. The consumers want to know if they are to get better supplies. Importers all over the world want to know when, if ever, they are going to be able to buy Lancashire goods again and above all workers in the industry want to know what are their prospects of stability and prosperity for the future. We must not disappoint these millions," said Sir Stafford.

## Indians In Indonesia Guerillas

Batavia, Dec. 4. Salted through the regular and guerilla forces of the new Republic of Indonesia are up to 600 former Indian Army soldiers who deserted rather than fight against their fellow Muslims.

When the last British-Indian occupation forces finish their withdrawal from Indonesia in the next few days, these men will be stranded in the strange land where they have chosen to begin new lives.

On a recent trip through the Republican interior, Stan Swinton, of Associated Press, was told by a saronged Urdu-speaking Indian deserter from Calcutta that the Indians who have joined the Indonesian forces include Punjabs, Maharras, Sikhs and others. There are even some Gurkhas.

"The Indonesians are our religious brothers in Islam," he said when asked why he deserted.

This Indian, now with the irregular "Peoples Army," said he receives only food and shelter. He is given no pay.

British authorities in Batavia, however, say only 600 Indians have deserted in Indonesia over the last 15 months—not at all an unusually high number. They concede religion is a factor but say women and other inducements which normally figure in desertions also play a part.—Associated Press.

## Bevin: Beginning Of The End

New York, Dec. 3. "The beginning of the end of our economic troubles as far as Germany is concerned," was the way Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, described the new Anglo-American merger agreement here today.

Mr. Bevin, who was addressing a press conference, said: "The agreement is not in any way directed by antagonism towards any other Government. It was born from sheer necessity and we still hope it will be possible to bring in the other zones." He explained that the plan originated in talks held in Paris to decide what should be done to deal with the dilemma that resulted from the non-fulfilment of the economic clause of the Potsdam agreement.

This was the clause laying down that Germany, under occupation, should be treated as one economic unit. Mr. Bevin summarised the objectives of the plan as follows:

1. To put an end to the dilemma which had arisen out of rival claims of distressed occupied countries on Germany and the economic necessity of putting order into chaos in Germany itself.
2. To build industry in Germany—under such control that it would not be aggressive—which would serve Europe, the rest of the world, and Germany itself.
3. To remove the danger of the standard of living level being permanently below normal for the largest single population in Europe—which if perpetuated, might threaten the whole of the Western European living standards.
4. To alleviate the burden on British and American taxpayers by enabling Germany to make adequate export to pay for her own essential minimum imports.

Cost To Taxpayers. Mr. Bevin revealed that during the current year, the cost to the British taxpayer of subsidising the British zone would have been £100,000,000 had the Anglo-American merger agreement not been concluded.

He admitted that the three-year economic plan represented by the agreement raised the whole question of the level of industry in Germany and said this would have to be gone into by the Allies.

Regarding the exports which Germany will send abroad to pay progressively for her imports, it is expected among the early deliveries will be coal, textiles, pharmaceutical products, chemicals and ceramics, all of which are at present in short world supply. Partly finished goods from the Ruhr will also be among the early deliveries.

Mr. Byrnes. Meanwhile, at another press conference, Mr. James Byrnes, the U.S. Secretary of State, reiterated Mr. Bevin's hope that Russia and France would join Britain and America in the merger. He would be happy to have them do so at any time, he said, in describing the agreement as "fair to Britain and fair to the United States."

He said he had not raised the question with M. Molotov in New York, but had discussed it countless times with him in Paris.—Reuter.

## Frisco Strike Threat

Oakland, Calif., Dec. 3. Complete business paralysis confronts the 1,000,000 residents of Oakland and East San Francisco Bay communities as a general strike of all American Federation of Labour Unions has been called.

Orders for work stoppage were in retaliation for action of the Oakland police in breaking AFL picket lines on Sunday to permit delivery of merchandise to two department stores.

The CIO Council announced CIO support of the strike by honouring AFL picket lines.

The work stoppage will tie up trains and buses used by thousands of East Bay commuters to reach San Francisco business each day.—Associated Press.

easy sellers market, but before very long in the buyers market and we must therefore be able to produce good quality and well designed materials at a competitive price, both in order to keep our home market and to win and keep the export markets.

"Today we are supplying some 55 per cent only of what we used to have at home and very little for the export market. Both these forms of production must go up and go up quickly. We cannot afford to wait indefinitely until re-equipment is forced on us by the dilapidation of our machinery. Industry must manoeuvre in a civilian and not in a military or platonic way," he said.—Reuter.

## Franco Sends A Sharp Note

Madrid, Dec. 3. Generalissimo Franco, in the sharpest note yet addressed to the United States, denounced the charges in the United States amendment to the United Nations resolution as incorrect and claimed that the tone offended the Spanish nation.

Spain delivered the note 13 hours after the text of the resolution was received in Madrid.

The importance Franco attaches to the amendment was shown in the fact that the Government reacted so quickly.

It is understood that officialdom was incensed firstly at Senator Tom Connally's strong language, and secondly, at the unexpected United States action, and interpreted them as intervention in internal affairs.—United Press.

## Intervention

Madrid, Dec. 3. The 600-word note, handed by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Philip W. Bonsai, claimed that the Spanish people reject the description of the present regime as Fascist.

It continued: "The Spanish people know that the regime established in July, 1936, was put in power by the people's own efforts and at the price of their blood in the fight against Communist tyranny."—Reuter.

## WATCH THAT FAG-END

Sydney, Dec. 4. The 1,650-foot long single-span bridge across Sydney harbour catches fire, on an average, once a week. The fires occur in the wooden decking of the rail track sections.

Officials say that the main causes are dropped cigarette ends, which lodge in crevices jammed with old tram tickets and are fanned by the wind. It has become necessary to increase the number of water hydrants to one in every 100 feet.—Associated Press.

## SMUGGLING JEWS INTO PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 4)

The Beuthams arrived in Savona 20 days before her sailing for Palestine on June 19. She avoided inspections and control by the Italian port authorities by entering dock for minor repair work on her superstructure. No cargo was declared and her hold had a double bottom so that passengers could be hidden from authorities who might board from British warships patrolling the Mediterranean.

Crews for the ships generally are hired among unemployed seamen who are lured by generous offers. It is not difficult to find seamen willing to run risks—unemployment is no serious Italian maritime circles.

Practically all the ships engaged in the clandestine trade have double holds especially designed to accommodate from 40 to 60 Jews. Passengers are forbidden to go on deck but at night if nothing has been sighted they are allowed to go up in small groups for a few hours of fresh air.

The passengers live on biscuits and water for the entire length of the trip which usually lasts from seven to eight days.—United Press.

San Francisco, Dec. 4. The American President Lines trans-Pacific passenger liner "General M. C. Meigs," which sailed on Monday night for Honolulu, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila, was the first big commercial passenger ship to depart since the maritime strike.—Associated Press.

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# INDIANS MUST AVOID ALL INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

London, Dec. 3.  
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress leader and Vice-President of the Indian Provisional Government, in London today declared that Indians must resolve whatever the nature of problems they had to face and that their methods and approach should be peaceful and cooperative, even though they might differ from each other.

"We should approach our work in a spirit of co-operation and avoid all incitements to violent methods," he said. "Unfortunately, we have had a good deal of violence in India recently," declared Pandit Nehru in the course of an exclusive interview with Reuters.

"We are not going to solve any problem that way," he observed, adding: "Violence breeds violence and we move around in a vicious circle."

He was talking in his suite in the Dorchester Hotel, which will be his headquarters during the next few days while the Indian Congress—Muslim League and Sikh leaders discuss with the British Government the remaining difficulties in the Indian constitutional position on the eve of the opening of the Constituent Assembly at Delhi.

Mr. Nehru expressed his pleasure at being in England. "I have come here after eight very fatiguing years in human history," he said in his quiet, incisive voice. "I am glad to be here, because I have many friends in Britain whom I have wanted to meet for a long time. I am only sorry that my visit must be very brief, for I must be back in India for the Constituent Assembly."

The Congress leader said he wished he could spend more time in England in order to meet both Indian and British friends. "Perhaps some time later I might be able to pay a longer visit," he said, adding that at the present time his mind was occupied with the situation and events in India and he wanted to be there to carry on his work.

**Difficult Situation**  
"We have to face a difficult situation, not only in India but everywhere," Pandit Nehru said. "This requires an attempt on the part of all of us to co-operate for the tasks ahead, which include not only achievement of the independence of India, but also social changes in order to raise the standard of living of the masses and remove many of the burdens they suffer from."

"These two objects must be common to all Indians, however much they may differ about other matters," added Mr. Nehru, who emphasized that it was therefore of great importance that they should all face their work in a spirit of co-operation and forbearance, avoiding all incitements to violent methods.

Pandit Nehru, clad in a well-fitting suit of sober design, paused reflectively and through (Continued at foot of next col.)

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## DEPORTATION OF JAPS

Ottawa, Dec. 3.

The question of the compulsory deportation of Japanese will have to be reviewed by the Cabinet before further action.

Government sources said commenting on the Privy Council decision upholding the Canadian deportation legislation.

While the case was before the courts no action on forcible deportations was taken. About 4,000 of those willing to return to Japan have been moved across the Pacific and Government officials said another 250 are waiting for transportation.

Of the 24,000 Japanese originally in Canada, officials said earlier, only 600 would come under compulsory deportation.

—Reuters

## Sumatra Oilfield Headache

Palembang, Dec. 4.

American and Dutch oil companies, which have their heaviest far Eastern investments in petroleum-rich Sumatra, face staggering political and mechanical problems as they seek to put their prewar holdings onto a paying basis.

Indirectly, British capital also is concerned.

More than 95 per cent of Sumatra, including the oil producing areas, is controlled by the new Republic of Indonesia. The Dutch occupy only the three slender bridgeheads at Palembang, Medan and Padang which they took over from the British.

Key-man in the Sumatra picture is Dr. A. K. Gani, who gained such a following as Governor of South Sumatra that he was promoted to Minister of Economics in the new Indonesian Cabinet.

"We recognize that the refineries and other installations are owned by international capital," he said in an interview. "Under our constitution, however, the oil lands themselves belong to the people of Indonesia. It is a question of social justice that they receive benefits from these lands."

"We hold that the oil companies must renegotiate contracts to exploit these lands with the Republic. We do not recognize the former contracts with the Dutch administration."

—Associated Press

## Armed Jews Hold Up A Hospital

Jerusalem, Dec. 3.

Five armed Jews entered Hadassah Hospital in the centre of Tel-Aviv today and removed a young Jew (who was wounded this morning during an attempted holdup in the centre of the town) from the operation room.

The five armed Jews, who entered the hospital by a side gate, threatened a strong police guard in the corridors, two of them entering the operating theatre.

Brandishing revolvers, they removed the wounded man and made away in a waiting car, while the other three kept the police and hospital personnel with their hands up.—Reuters

## Turkish Visit To Transjordan

Jerusalem, Dec. 3.

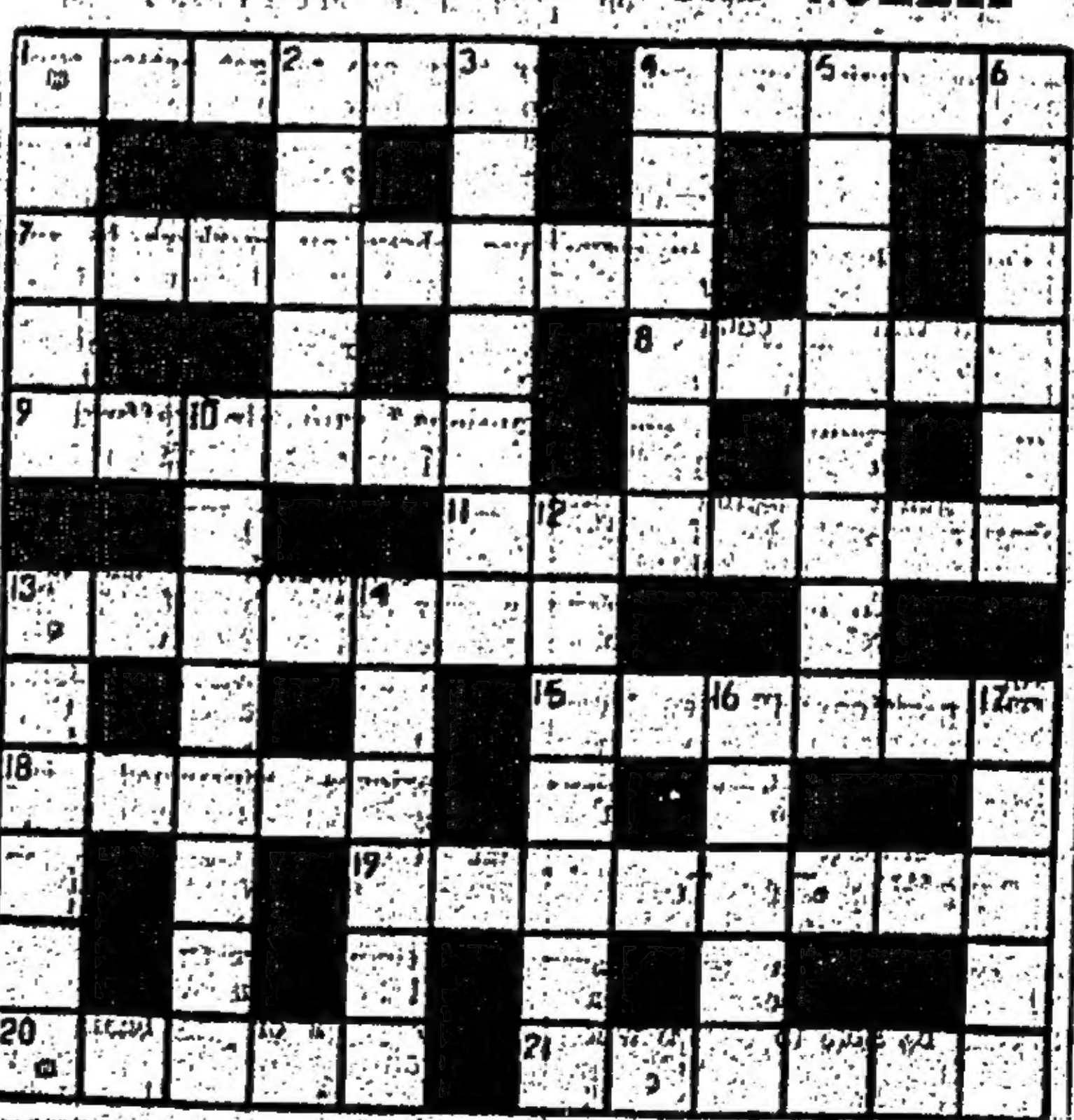
Middle East observers as well as Palestine and Transjordan Arab politicians attach the greatest significance to the journey to Transjordan of Jamal Erkin, Secretary-General of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

One experienced and competent observer told the Associated Press that he presumed that there was a far-reaching British political interest in an intensification of Turkish-Transjordan relations as within the framework of Middle East policy as a whole.

The "greater Syria" plan might be discussed and King Abdullah might be inclined to recognize definitely that Alexandretta be included in Turkey.

After the British fleet's exodus from Alexandria, first Haifa and then Alexandretta may become its most important Eastern Mediterranean bases.—Associated Press

## A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

1. Teacher 13. Stern

4. Female 15. Remained

7. Unimportant 18. Speedy car

8. Infant 20. Freshwater

9. Tiny village 21. Relative

11. Time of day

Clues Down

1. Eat heartily 10. Instrument

2. Sing careless 12. Evening ser-

3. Swagger 13. Stop

4. Brave 14. Make

5. Swiftness 16. Wrong

6. Seasoned 17. Gloomy

phoned

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS—1. Ape; 4. Stubble;

8. Kite; 9. Pine; 10. Antenna; 11.

Wolf; 12. Tome; 14. Kestrel; 17.

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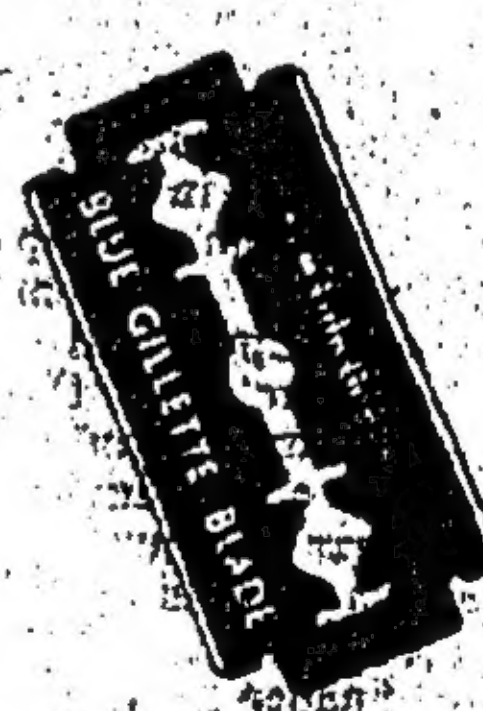
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"HANYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 8th Dec.
"HUPEH"	Keelung, Tsingtao, Tientsin 4 p.m. 9th Dec.
"FENGIENT"	Singapore & Penang 2 p.m. 13th Dec.
"FOYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 13th Dec.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPEH"	Tientsin, Tsingtao Fochow & Swatow 8th Dec.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai 6th Dec.
"FOYANG"	Bangkok 8th Dec.
"FENGIENT"	Shanghai & Swatow 10th Dec.
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## N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Dec. 4.

Selected stocks put on a belated recovery although many leaders still were restrained by persistent pessimism over the coal strike. Lower of fractions to two or more points predominated until the fourth hour when extreme setbacks were reduced or converted into gains ranging from one to two points. The quickening pace of trading. Gains in closed Consolidated Edison, Northern Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio. Transfers were around 1,000,000 shares.

Dow Jones Average—Stocks 61.37.

20 Industrials 158.05, 15 Bails 48.72, 10 Utilities 35.10.

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34, American Can 33, American Smelting 62 1/2, American Telephone 106,

American Tobacco 62 1/2, American Waterworks 10 1/2, Anaconda Copper 40 1/2,

Aviation Corporation 1 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 20 1/2, Barnard 23 1/2, Bendis

Aviation 30 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 47 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 18 1/2, Borden Co. 48 1/2,

Canadian Pacific 12 1/2, C. Case 23, Chrysler 34, Colgate 6 1/2, Commercial

Solvents 20 1/2, Corn Products 40, Dupont 17 1/2, Eastman Kodak 22 1/2, Electric

Light and Power 4 1/2, General Electric 34 1/2, General Motors 45 1/2, Goodrich 60 1/2,

Goodyear 52, Homestake Mining 30 1/2, International Harvester 64 1/2, In-

ternational Paper 50, International Tel. 13 1/2, John Hancock 12 1/2, Ken-

necott Copper 47 1/2, Montgomery Ward 20 1/2, National Distillers 20 1/2, National

Lead 20 1/2, New York Central 15 1/2, Packard Motor 4 1/2, Pan-American 3 1/2, Penn-

sylvania RR 52 1/2, Radio Corporation 9 1/2, Real Silk 1 1/2, Republic Steel 25 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 34 1/2,

Schlitz 54 1/2, Sears Roebuck 34 1/2, Shell Oil 10, Standard Vacuum 14, Southern Pacific 15 1/2, Standard Brands 36 1/2,

Standard Oil of Calif. 54, Standard Oil of N.J. 65 1/2, Studebaker 19 1/2, Union

Bag 27 1/2, Union Carbide 50, U.S. Rubber 54 1/2, U.S. Steel 43 1/2, Youngstown Sheet and Tube 22 1/2, Greyhound 27 1/2,

Associated Press.

## New York Exchanges

New York, Dec. 3.

American A/C Sterling 4.03 1/2, 4.03 1/2,

3/16, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03 1/2, 4.03 1/2, On Sweden 21.82,

21.84, France 34 1/2, 34 1/2, Switzerland (Free) 24.00, 24.00, 24.00, Switzerland (Free) 24.00,

24.00, Spain 3.25, 3.25, New Zealand 1.04, 1.04, Australia 3.25, 3.25, British East

Africa 20.30, India 30.50, Shanghai 33.50, Argentina (Official) 23.77, Argentina (Free) 24.50,

Brazil 6.41, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.35, Chile (Official) 2.10, Chile (Free) 2.00,

Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 0.14, Cuba 1.00, Ecuador 7.00, Guatemala 1.00,

Holland 37.70, Mexico 20.07, 20.00, Peru 15.50, Uruguay 16.00, 15.87,

Netherlands 20.00, Netherlands West India 0.02, Dutch Guiana 0.05, Montreal on

London 4.02, Montreal on New York 0.50, 0.50, Berlin Bank Marks 22.00, 21.00,

Belgium Franc 2.28 1/2, offered Found Notes 300, 310.—Reuters.

## POST OFFICE

## NOTICES

## Outward Mails

Passage rates (75 cents only) for Christmas Cards in open covers bearing not more than five written words in five cents.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 10 minutes earlier than the time stated below—

THURSDAY, DEC. 5

Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Fook Channel) 10 a.m.

Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Fook Sen) 10 a.m.

Manila P.I. (Silverlake) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Hudson) 10 a.m.

Swatow and Fochow (Hudson) 8 p.m.

Straits, Batavia and Makassar (Fochow) 8 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Fochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 8 p.m.

(Ord.) 2.30 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 8 p.m.

(Ord.) 2.30 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Fook Channel) 10 a.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Totthan) 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6

Airmail for Manila P.I. (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 8.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Straits and Calcutta (Kajulu) (Far) 8.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung (Expire Labrador) 10 a.m.

Hailong (Machate) Noon.

Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Tak On) Noon.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Delhi, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Canada (H.O.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 a.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunming (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Fook Channel) 10 a.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Totthan) 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7

Airmail for Manila P.I. (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Fochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 8.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Fook Channel) 10 a.m.

Hailong (Machate) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Hudson) 10 a.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Canada (H.O.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 a.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunming (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Fook Channel) 10 a.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Totthan) 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, DEC. 8

Airmail for Manila P.I. (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Fochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 8.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shikhi (Kwong Fook Channel) 10 a.m.

Hailong (Machate) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Hudson) 10 a.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York and Canada (H.O.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 a.m.

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## Rumours Of Free U.S. Gold Market Derided

London, Dec. 3. Rumours from New York (not Reuters) that the United States may set up a free gold market are derided here. The rumour may have arisen because considerable Mexican gold is going to New York for reshipment, for example, to the Far East, but this gold is in hand while in the United States and merely for convenient transit.

Beyond that, a free gold market would at present be impossible because private gold holdings in the United States are illegal. Foreign central banks can earmark gold with the United States Treasury but otherwise all gold entering the United States (except in transit) must go to the United States Treasury.

A free gold market would stultify Bretton Woods, which is the cornerstone of Washington's monetary policy. Both the United States and British officials have hitherto emphasized that gold's fixed price at US\$35 and a fixed sterling dollar exchange rate are the foundations of the present international trade system and any tampering might be socially as well as economically disruptive for the world.

A free gold market would simply mean the devaluation of the dollar and would aggravate the already serious inflation. The United States had something like a free gold market in the later months of 1933, but since the Republicans regarded this among the most vicious of New Deal devices, a Republican Congress would hardly copy it. Some people think that gold's monetary price must eventually be raised and many think that in the next slump the United States may devalue the dollar rather than deflate prices, but for the United States, of all countries, to make gold a commodity seems unthinkable.

## Plea

Recently, the chairman of one of the smaller United States motorcar manufacturers pleaded for a free gold market on the grounds—

1. The International Monetary Fund will fail to maintain currency parities, unless gold is treated as a commodity.

2. Black markets in various currencies indicate that a free market in gold would stabilise paper monies since the depreciation of these currencies is indicated by their gold values.

3. Britain became powerful because of her free gold market under the pre-1914 gold standard.

4. The answers are—  
1. The International Monetary Fund does not think so.

2. The present gold prices in, say, India and France are simply artificial scarcity values; the rupee and franc may be overvalued but to nothing like the extent of the present gold prices which would indicate the rupee worth only 9d instead of the official 18d and the franc worth only 3,000 per sterling instead of the official 480 francs per sterling.

3. Britain never operated a free market in the sense of gold as a commodity; gold's price was fixed at 85 shillings per ounce.

South Africa has consistently opposed treating gold as a commodity. It would probably ruin her. South Africa certainly cannot afford to see gold following silver which as a commodity has in recent years ranged between one shilling and six shillings per ounce.—Reuters.

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## London Exchanges

London, Dec. 1.

On New York 4.025, 4.035, Montreal

4.02, 4.04, Zurich 17.34, 17.36, Stockholm

13.37, 13.39, Buenos Aires unquoted, Bra-

sil 15.41/2, Brazil (Cottier) unquoted,

Uruguay unquoted, Belgium 175.50,

170.75, Paris and French Empire 479.50,

480.50, Syria 851, 855, Lisbon 99.80,

100.20, Swiss Bank Notes Middle 17.20,

17.10, Netherlands 184.00, India 1.34,

Netherlands East Indies 104.50, 103.50,

Holland 104.50, Panama 4.02, 4.04, New

mark 10.35, 10.34, Prague 20.00, 20.02, Nor-

way 10.90, 10.82, Philadelphia 100.15,

Philadelphia 100.15, 100.15, 100.15,

Forward Rates, One Month—United

States 1/2 % 1/2 D, Canada 3/4 % 1/2 D,

Switzerland 1 1/2 % 1/2 D, Sweden

1 1/2 % 1/2 D, Paris 40 cpts, 40 cpts,

Holland 1 cent, 1 cent.

Bank of England Clearing—Madrid

44.00, Italy 11.50.

Free Market—Rangoon 104.50, 103.50,

104.50, Australia 125, 125.50, New Zealand

124.37, 125, South Africa 100, 100.50,

Tientsin 124, 124, Alexandria 97.



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